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misprints are common. In several instances the canto number is inconsistently given with Arabic instead of Roman numerals. Under IV, 30 the reference to Canto II should be to Canto III. On page 149 the heading "CANTO XXIII" should be omitted, and the immediately following "Line 16" should be stanza "16." In the vocabulary the misprints and typographical inconsistencies are very numerous, and of many kinds; see for example under *adel*, *bad*, *bero*, *bestiga*, *bifall*, *brygga*, *lugn*, *mänskoöde*, *smög*, *sommarnatt*, *stjärnenatt*, *stålbåge*, *tolvt* (text correctly *tolft*, III, 23).

The general appearance and the make-up of the volume before us can be criticized as being along certain lines unattractive, unconventional, and impractical. The main points of criticism are these. The name of the book does not appear on the back of the binding, but only on the cover. It could have been omitted from the cover, but can not properly be missing from the back. Ornamental headpieces and tailpieces, used on the first and last pages, respectively, of the preface, introduction, notes, and vocabulary, are not in place in a text-book. The unattractive use of extra leads between lines to make vocabulary columns of equal length (e. g., p. 171) is a device that is typographically unnecessary in all cases where it is resorted to in this volume. The table of contents is in an unusual place,—at the end of the volume, instead of immediately after the preface. It would have been a great assistance to the student, especially in looking up references from the notes to various parts of the text, if the number of the canto were indicated at the top of each page of the text. Much time would also have been saved for the students in reading the notes, if the cantos containing stanzas had the lines, and not merely the stanzas, numbered.

A. LOUIS ELMQUIST.

VALDA BERÄTTELSE AV SELMA LAGERLÖF, edited with notes and vocabulary by Jules Mauritzson. Rock Island, Ill., 1913. Augustana Book Concern. Pp. 153.

This volume contains the following five stories: *Silvergruvan*, *Bröllopsmarschen*, *Morbror Ruben*, *Kejsarens syn*, and *Ljuslågan*. Of these the first two deal with Swedish conditions, the third is not bound to any locality, while the last two are localized in Italy and the East.

This text-edition is entirely without an introduction, or even introductory comment in a preface, which is unusual for a book of this kind. A page or two devoted to the life and works of the author would have been sufficient. (It may be that the editor was influenced in this matter by my edition of "Selections from Selma Lagerlöf's Nils Holgersson," which, however, is not an entirely parallel case; see Alexis' review of this in *Proceedings*, Vol. II, pp. 220 f.).

With only one or two exceptions the notes are translations of idiomatic expressions or of sentences containing such, and in no case is comment made on the grammatical point involved. The student's mastery of the language would undoubtedly have been furthered by some explanation, for instance in cases like *stack kungen ut huvudet* (page 5), *hade stigit honom i ögonen* (8), use of *han*=you (10), *tyckte sig ha växlat* (11), *det var sant* (81). A few notes

contain translations of words or phrases that it would seem should rather have been given in the vocabulary, as it is a question of common meanings, or that in some instances are sufficiently indicated in the vocabulary; as, *fram*, on (6), *människorna*, the people (6), *nog*, I dare say (7), *vara i stånd att*, be able to (7), *blev*, grew (9), *om*, after (12), *i natt*, to-night (59). There are in the stories untranslated idioms that might seem to call for an interpretation quite as much as many of those treated; there might, even in an elementary text, be a difference of opinion about a case like *en smula klander* (11), but hardly about *hade reda på* (12). Such an idiom as that last named should indeed have been treated in the vocabulary, where the editor merely defines *reda* as "clearness." I must also call attention to the lack of consistency as to the place where idioms are explained. Thus *ryckte på axlarna* (11) is given in the vocabulary (under *rycka*), while *kom sig* (33), *få syn på* (84), and *inte en gång* (=not even, 94) are translated in the notes; further, *finna sig till rätta* is explained under *finna* but not under *rätt*; *för . . . skull* is given under *för*, while *skull* is omitted. This results in needless loss of time for the student. On the whole the translations in the notes are aptly made,—only occasionally would I differ from the editor, as on p. 69, where I should translate *höll på* as "was near (falling)" and not "was about (to fall)."

There are in the stories also matters that call for comment where it is not a question of translation; as, *Gustav den tredje* (page 5), *Dalarna* (5; the vocabulary gives "Dalecarlia"), use of *du* to the king (9), *Falun* (16; among other things it might have been interesting for the student to know that Selma Lagerlöf lives there), *gästgivar* and *gästgivar*n (18), *Värmland* (31), *brors- och systerbarns* (use of hyphen, 46). In a note on p. 48 we read: "Grane: a war-horse mentioned in the old Volsunga-saga." This note could be made far more instructive.

In the note to the vocabulary the editor says that the principal parts of strong verbs will be given in full. Usually, however, he does not include the past plural forms with a root vowel differing from that of the singular.

In the vocabulary there is a tendency, whenever occasion offers, to give phrases in the alphabetical order in place of single words. Thus *fara åstad* is given, though the verb *fara* is not included; *må gott*, though *må* (-dde) is not given. *På det att* is given separately after *på*, but this may be unintentional. I call attention also to *stack* and *stack upp*, both followed by references to *sticka*, under which also *sticka upp* is included. In such cases I should suggest giving *fara* (for example) with a suitable definition, though the word may not occur alone in the text, and then including *fara åstad* under *fara*. The student may otherwise get the impression in some instances that these words occur only in certain phrases where this is not the case.

Many words occurring in the text are missing in the vocabulary and for many words given not all the meanings required are included. In 44 pages, though verifying only occasional words, I have found more than forty cases of such omissions, mostly complete omissions of words. I shall mention only a few: *konung* (7); *glömma bort* (7); *denne* (9), though *detta* and *dess* are given; *den här* (10), though *den där* is given (I suspect that this is a misprint for *den här*, because it is defined "this"); *långt* (14), though *långt bort* and *långt borta* are given; *er*=your (17); *hit* (34), though *hit och dit* is given; *åt* (36); *nere* (49).

Desto is given only under *ju*, and *skull*, only under *för* (cf. above). In certain cases it would seem desirable to give fuller meanings for words in the vocabulary, even though the meanings in question probably do not occur in the text; e. g., under *någon* the only rendering given is "anybody" (add "some, any, somebody"); so under *närmast* I should suggest adding "nearest." In not a few instances words are in the wrong alphabetical order (as *eländig*, *flytta*). There is some inconsistency in referring from irregular and strong forms to the lexicographical form; thus there is no reference from *bönderna* (8), *satte* (14), *gåvo* (26), which would require this fully as much as *funno*, *fortsatte*, and *föreslago*, where references are given.

I do not find many errors in the vocabulary. For *betjuna* the past is given as *-te*, which is colloquial and poetic; the vocabulary should, of course, in the first place include the normal form, even if other forms occur in the text. For *jord* no plural is given. Under *länge* the meaning "far" seems impossible. In giving the declensional forms of *malmåder* the editor seems to have confused *åder* and *ådra*. The principal parts of *närvara* need adjustment, and *syskon* is wrongly given as indeclinable. Instead of *äldsta*, *äldst* is no doubt intended.

Misprints are not numerous. One or two of the more important ones are: under *farvatten*, "fair-way" should be "fare-way"; *kvall* (p. 23, n. 2) should be *kväll*.

The general appearance of this volume is made more attractive than that of the other volumes of its series by the use of a more pleasing paper. In other respects the book has the same general and typographical shortcomings as the *Frilöfs saga* edition (see the review of this). In *Valda berättelser*, as in *Mina pojkar*, the notes are at the bottom of the pages. No doubt there are some teachers who prefer this, at least in an occasional book, but the usual practise is to have the notes away from the text-page. For the convenience of teacher and student I should suggest also that in a later edition the lines be numbered.

A. LOUIS ELMQUIST.

MINA POJKAR, AV GUSTAV AV GEIJERSTAM, edited with introduction, notes, and vocabulary by Joseph Alexis. Second edition. Rock Island, Ill., 1915 (year not stated). Augustana Book Concern. Pp. 167.

It is safe to say that none of the Swedish text-editions hitherto published has given more pleasure both to student and teacher than this delightful little book of Geijerstam's.

The second edition differs from the first chiefly through the addition of about ten notes, mostly stylistic, and some small adjustments in the vocabulary, together with corrections of a few misprints.

While the added notes deal largely with differences between written and spoken Swedish, most matters of this kind are still without comment. I shall mention here a partial list of cases where I should suggest notes in a third edition, including a few that have nothing to do with style: *store bror* (page 7, line 20), *vet alla gossar* (8, 27), *sta'n* (10, 81), *annat än* (10, 85), *ska'* (12, 145), *vet jag* (12, 149), *sa'* (15, 66), *ner* (15, 80), *ett tecken* (16, 112), order of *inte*